# SPECIAL SALE

FOR THIS WEEK.

Children's all-wool Indigoblue Suits, ages 4 to 14 years, @ / worth \$6, for only ......

Boys' Long Pants Suits, splendid all-wool Scotch, ages 13 to 18 years, well worth \$8, \$6 for only.....

Three styles of Long Pants S5 Suits, ages 13 to 18 years, at.. \$5 A great bargain.

In our Hat Department low prices continue to talk. Fifty cents buys a good soft Hat for man or boy; Stiff Hats 75c and upwards.

5 & 7 West Washington St.

Kankakee Line-Big '4' Railway

OKLAHOMA.

The wires from the West come loaded with stories of thousands who, like famishing beasts, are encircling Oklahoma, awaiting the lifting of the government barriers, to make a grand rush for the land prizes supposed to abound inside the charmed line, wherein heretofore it has been unlawful to go. These American citizens are curious, and have two well-defined traits of character—to get something for nothing; the other is, when it becomes understood that a thing cannot be had, it at once, in the eyes of these people, assumes all the virtues that make it desirable. For the time being, all energies are turned to gaining the seemingly unattainable—and is turned to gaining the seemingly unattains it always satisfactory when it is attained?

Fifty thousand are to move on to Oklahoma April 22. Now, about the 22d of May will be the time to go to Oklahoma. Then about thirty thousand of the first fifty-thousand rush will be coming out, and you can go in and build on their disappointments. What is fifty thousand people in Oklahomai Why, the towns of the country should have that many in a year. If you want to go, just go, with your mind made up to stay, no matter if you are not just suited. Stick, and ten years, if spent by laboring towards an object, will find you a prosperous man. And don't forget the Big Four ticket-office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, is the place to get your railroad tickets for the journey. tickets for the journey.

Depart: : 3:55 a m 10:50 a m 8:50 p m 6:26 p m Arrive: : 10:40 a m 11:45 a m 4:55 p m 10:50 p m CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

3:55 a m 3:45 p m

11:50 a m 10:50 p m CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart - 7:10 a m 12:05 no'n 5:15 p m 11:20 p m
Arrive - 3:30 a m 10:35 a m 3:30 p m 6:10 p m
By this line and its connections you have Pullman
sleepers, buffet and dining cars, parlor cars on day
trains and reclining chair cars on night trains. For
full particulars call at office, corner Washington and
Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

EAST AND WEST

The only line landing passengers in the Grand Central Depot, New York city. Wagner sleeping cars between Indianapolis, New York and Boston. The Fast Line to St. Louis and the West. Elegant sleeping cars are run nightly on this line to St. Louis, and passengers can occupy them as early as 8:30 p. m., and remain undisturbed until arrival of train in St. Louis at 7:30 a. m. TIME OF TRAINS:

from N. Y. and Boston ... \*11:35 a m, \*10:35 p m 

### THE SUGAR TRUST.

It Has Gone to Pieces, but May Possibly Manage to Continue Under New Conditions.

NEW YORK, April 16.-The Herald says that the sugar trust is gone to smash, but its soul is still on earth under new conditions. This information is given upon the authority of a gentleman who knows exactly what he is talking about, but whose name is withheld from publication at his particular request. On Feb. 16, 1888, by a resolution of the State Senate, the Senate committee on general laws began an investigation relative to trusts, and Gen. Roger A. Pryor was appointed counsel to this committee, more generally known as the "Ives committee." Long and tedious examinations and investigations followed, and suit was brought at the instance of the committee against the North River Sugarrefining Company, one of the corporations forming part of the sugar trust, on the ground that the company referred to had violated, and, therefore, forfeited its charter by joining the trust. Judge 'Barrett, after careful consideration of General Pryor's arguments, decided that the North River Sugar-refining Company had violated its charter by joining the trust, and a receiver for the company was appointed. This victory caused the trust to tremble and look for some means of dodging the law, for it was apparent that similar action could be successfully taken against the other corporations forming the Sugar-refining Company (as the sugar trust is officially known) (as the sugar trust is officially known). Suit was recently brought against the American Sugar-refining Company, at San Francisco, in the name of the people, and upon the same allegations that were used by General Pryor in the action against the North River Sugar-refining Company, and then it was discovered that the American Sagar-refining Company had assigned to Theodore A. Havemyer, Henry O. Have-myer and Charles H. Sneff. Under these circumstances, of course, the case of the people in San Francisco must fall through, for, having no property, by reason of the assignment, a receiver cannot be appointed and the company will possibly be run quietly by the two Havemyers and Mr. Sneff.
The people of this State have an action pending against the Havemyers & Elder Company, and the case was to have been tried in May, but, in despair at the fate of the North River Sugar-refining Company, and in view of the fact that the American Sugar-refining Company has assigned for obvious reasons, practically to the Havemyers personally, the assertion that all the corporations in the trust have also assigned, possibly to the same people as the American Sugar-refining Company, thus hoping to escape prosecution, seems to be founded on fact. The success of the action against the North River Sugar-refining Company was based on the fact that the action was brought against that concern as a corporation, but the result might not be the same if action were brought against Messrs. Theodore A. Havemyer, Henry O. Havemyer and Charles H. Sneff, for instance, as individuals. Naturally, the gentlemen representing trust interests had nothing to say when questioned as to the truth or untruth contained in the statements made about the sugar trust, but it was admitted that a great change had taken place among the corporations forming the sugar-refining company. At the headquarters of the trust a very lively day's business was done. Throughout the afternoon clerks and others were rushing in and out exchanging old certificates for new ones, but the amiable treasurer, Mr. John E. Searles, would not even make any comment upon the curious disclosures made in San Francisco at the trial of the suit against the American Sugar-refining Com-

Mr. Havemyer was asked to-day if the report was true that the corporations in-terested in the sugar trust had assigned their property to leading individuals of the trust in order to avoid legal prosecutions.

Mr. Havemyer declined to answer, but said: "The trust is here to stay, and if not permitted to exist in one way it will seek another."

WHEN INDICATIONS. · WEDNESDAY-Fair and slightly warmer

# HIGH SPEED.

"Runaway stars" are no longer of ex-treme rarity. One in the Great Bear, treme rarity. One in the Great Bear, known as "Groombridge 1830," invisible to the naked eye, but sweeping over at least 200 miles each second, long led the van of stellar speed; Professor Pritchard's Photographic determination of the parallax of Cassiopeia shows, however, that inconspicuous object not only to be a sun about forty times as luminous as our own, but to be traveling at the prodigious rate of 100 miles—while Dr. Elkin's result for Arcturus gives it a velocity of little less than 400 miles—a second.

We are not going that fast with our improvements in adding two new stores to our already mammoth establishment, but we are "getting there just the same." It will only be a short time now till we shall be "at home" over a large section

shall be "at home" over a large section of one side of North Pennsylvania street.

Meantime we are supplying the multitudes with the cheapest and best Spring Hats, Clothes and Furnishings in the

Surgical Instruments & Appliances Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches, Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S

Surgical Instrument House,

92 South Illinois street.

## Week Before Easter

In looking for a Hat you must observe three points:

First: Style: Second: Quality; Third: Price. All three are combined in

BAMBERGER'S Spring Hats-Correct Styles-Best Quality-Low Prices.

16 East Washington St.

A MOCK MARRIAGE.

A Handsome Young Girl Deceived by a Scoundrel Who Has Two Wives Living.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 16.-A story of somewhat sensational character has just been brought to light in this city. Laura Granis, a seventeen-year-old girl, came to this city a short time ago and secured employment in a factory. She was bright and attractive and soon had several suitors. Among the most ardent was John B. Smith, who was several years her senior. He succeeded in winning her affections and induced her to accompany him to Tunkhannock, Pa., where a marriage ceremony was performed. The couple then went to Nineveh, where they remained several days with the girl's parents. Mr. Granis became suspicious of his son-in-law, and instituted an investigation, which resulted in the discovery of the fact that Smith had been twice before married and that both his former wives were living. Upon searching the records at Tunkhannock Granis became convinced that the alleged wedding was nothing more than a mock marriage, and that his daughter had been grossly deceived. Returning to his home he ordered Smith to leave the house and never attempt to see Laura again. That night Smith waited for his opportunity, and when he found Laura alone he pointed a revolver at her head and compelled her to leave her home with him. The couple walked the entire distance, twenty-four miles, from Nineveh to this city. Several times during the journey Smith displayed a bottle, be-lieved to contain poison, and swore he would force her to swallow it if she attempted to escape. When this city was reached the girl was completely exhausted. She was at once taken to a house in the outskirts, where she was kept concealed for three days. There she was found by a detective who had been employed by her father. When the officer was about to remove her Smith presented a revolver, and declared he would shoot if any attempt was made to separate him and his wife. The detective dared Smith to shoot, and departed with the girl, who was restored to her father. She is completely prostrated by her terrible experience. Smith cannot

### THE DANMARK'S PASSENGERS.

The Agents of the Line Still Hope for the Best -Talk with the Ship's Former Captain.

NEW YORK, April 16 .- Still there is no news of the seven hundred passengers and crew of the water-logged and possibly sunken steamship Danmark. Nevertheless, the agents continue to hope, though they have nothing more to base their hopes on than that some sailing vessel has picked the people off the Danmark and has landed them at the Azores. The Werra, of the North German Lloyd line, arrived this morning, but brought no news. The Denmark and Helvetia will

probably arrive to-day. PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Capt. Smith, of the British steamer La Flandre, which arrived here this afternoon from Antwerp. was the commander of the ill-fated Danmark before her change of ownership, and was very much concerned when he learned of the disaster which is said to have overtaken the vessel. Capt. Smith when questioned, said that the Dan-mark, or as he called her, the Jan Brydel, was a remarkably strong vessel. She was built in water-tight compartments, had water-tanks from the bridge aft, and was extra braced with iron about the upper works. "In fact," he added, "she was one of the strongest built iron vessels I was ever in. I commanded her when she was sold, just previous to her last trip, and was chief officer of her prior to that, and would not wish to sail a better

in the way of improvements."

In answer to further questions, Captain Smith said that he had crossed very close to where the wreck was sighted. "If the boats were picked up," he continued, "by a sailing vessel, her proper course would be to stand for the Irish channel. Of course, no sailing yessel would continue her voyage with such a crowd on board unless the port she was bound to was the most easily reached. It would take longer for a vessel to make the Azores than to reach the Irish coast from where the Danmark was seen, because the wind would be mostly, ahead. The distance to the Fastnet light would be about 1,100 miles, and with the winds we have had a sailing vessel ought to make it in about eight

ship. The alterations to her were no doubt

Second engineer Frederick McKay, of La Flandre, was chief engineer of the Danmark for fifteen months, and corroborated all that Captain Smith said respecting the

## The Chess Tournament.

NEW YORK, April 16.-The adjourned games of the first round of the international chess tournament were played today. The result does not change the posi-tions of any of the players. All of the players have decided to contest in the second round, which begins on Thursday. The ond round, which begins on Thursday. The following is the result of to-day's playing:
J. W. Baird beat McLeod; Taubenhaus drew with Weiss; Tschigorin beat Burn;
Burrille beat Gossip; Judd beat D. J. Baird; Lipschutz beat Martinez; Blackburn beat Pollock; Gunsberg beat Hanham; Delmar beat Bird; Showalter beat Mason; Delmar drew with Showalter.

#### ALL HEADED FOR OKLAHOMA

Kansas City's Union Station and Railway Yards Show Signs of the Coming Rush.

Enormous Crowds of Boomers Gathering at Emporia, Caldwell, Wichita and Other Points in Central and Southern Kansas.

Troops Withdrawn and Held in Readiness to Move in Advance of Settlers.

Cimarron River Is Unfordable, but the Old Soldiers' Colony Will Erect a Bridge-Federal Officers En Route to the Territory.

READY FOR A START. Boomers' Preparations at Kansas City, Mo.,

and at Points in Kansas. KANSAS CITY, April 16 .- The gathering rush of people bound for Oklahoma was very apparent here last night. Trains from all points were crowded with wouldbe settlers, and the Santa Fe road is rushing forward all its available rolling stock for use on its Indian Territory branch. At the head of one party of Missourians at the depot to-day was a man who would have been considered insane had it not been for the trust and obedience he exacted from his rather hardy followers. He was tall, lank, dressed in rough, worn clothing, and had a thin, shrewd face, and a scrubby chin whisker. Over his pantaloons and stuffed in the top of his big jack boots he wore a sensational pair of overalls, made of bunting stamped with small American flags. He carried a long, brown rifle of the ancient but accurate ball and patch pattern, and around his waist were strapped a brace of cannon-calibred navy revolvers and a large knife. The leader's name was Daniel Gentis, and his little company had been organized in Davis county, Missouri. Gentis had visited Oklahoma a short time ago. and returned last week to escort his friends. The company was most thoroughly armed and will certainly frighten the timid and provoke the bold. When asked if he was looking for trouble in Oklahoma, Gentis said: "I ain't lost any, but I've got somebody else's property in that line." Gentis explained his tri-color pantaloons by saying: "There used to be red legs on this border, and now I'm going to show some red, white and blue legs." He and his party are bound for some secret-He and his party are bound for some secret-ly located spot west of Lisbon. They are but samples of the character of persons who will join in the rush. The land shark is on hand. One concern

with flaming banners is selling town lots in Oklahoma City, Tex., a spot on the map of the Panhandle of Texas touching the western tip of Oklahoma. These so-called lots are sold for \$2 a piece, with an additional charge of \$1 for recording the deed. Next door another crowd is trying to dispose of lots in the promising city of New Oklahoma, said to be twenty miles south of the other, and pretending to be upon a proposed line of railway. The touters of these two institutions stand at their doors and roundly denounce each other as frauds and impostors. Both manage to ply a good trade. Meanwhile the most rigid rules of exclusion are being maintained in the territory, yet there are rumors rife that certain favored ones have already been permitted to enter the tract, and are hidden near Guthrie and other points of settlement. This will bear close investigation.

Captain Cooper, who, with Captain Couch, has inherited the leadership vacated by the late original "boomer" Payne, arrived in the city last night, to arrange for the prompt movement of his trains. He says that he has forty cars at Emporia, where his branch of the self-styled Payne Oklahoma colony is rallying. He is inclined to be secret about his plans, but says emphatically he does not propose to be left. ritory, yet there are rumors rife that ceremphatically he does not propose to be left. In reply to questions about his history he said: "I first went into Oklahoma in 1866, and have ever since longed to settle there. I have made several trips there with Capt. Payne, but as many times was driven out by the soldiers. In addition to being a pio-neer in the Oklahoma movement, I have been similarly connected with the opening of other sections of the West." The Captain is in the prime of life, and is a man of fine physique, being six feet, two inches tall, straight as an arrow, and weighing over 200 pounds. The Emporia Oklahoma colony, of which Captain Cooper is at the head, is an old organization, and numbers about 20 000. They intend to locate around

out 20,000. They intend to locate around The latest news from the border is to the effect that the troops are being withdrawn from the neighborhood of Caldwell and other points on the Kansas line, and the boomers are rapidly getting ready to cross the Cherokee outlet to the northern boundary of Oklahoma proper. Then they will move along the old cattle trails and will reach the border the latter part of this week, and be ready to rush across the line on the 22d. The advance guard of the old soldiers' colony, principally those from Ohio, Maryland, and West Virginia, has reached Wichita, and west virginia, has reached Wichita, and will start for the Territory to-day or Wednesday. They will bridge the Cimarron river, which cannot now be forded. The high water in the Cherokee strip and Oklahoma will cause much delay and trouble to the boomers. Many of those who have been in hiding in the valleys of the Cimarron and North Canadian have been washed out and their tents and stocks swept away. The reported damage to the Topeka & Santa Fe bridge across the Canadian river at Purcell, has been repaired, and there will be no delay to trains from the south. Parties with temporary buildings for land of-fices at Guthrie and Lisbon left Arkansas City to-day, and will erect them as speedily as possible. A stage line has been put on between Guthrie and Lisbon. Several deputy United States marshals have started for Oklahoma, and other officers will follow at once. Three wagon-loads of coffins left Wichita yester-day for the Territory, and as an evidence that trouble is expected down there quite a number of wills have been made and de-posited with bankers. There has also been a good deal of money left with bankers to be sent to designated parties in case the depositors are not heard from in reasonable time. Boomers are leaving Gainesville and other points on the Texas border daily for the Territory, both by wagon and railroad, and will be ready to cross the Oklahoma

line on the opening day.

A Wichita (Kan.) telegram says the old soldiers' colony left that place this morning for Oklahoma. Over seven hundred covered wagons were in line, all showing inscriptions in keeping with the occasion and journey. Over 2,000 boomers were in the wagons. They will endeavor to locate together in the country around Lisbon, where the land office for the western district of the Territory is located. One of the boomers who arrived at Caldwell from Colorado to-day reports that from the east line of Colorado to Caldwell

there is an almost continuous line of The adventurers who have been contemplating supplying the wants of the thirsty received a severe set-back to-day on the re-ceipt by Captain Woodson of the following telegram from Colonel Wade, commander at Fort Reno: "You will take all precautions to prevent the introduction of liquor into the territory when the movement of settlers

A telegram from Caldwell, Kan., says: "Captain Woodson stated to-day that he would take up the march to the north boundary of Oklahoma on Friday, the 19th. He will lead with his troops, and following will come the boomers in their wagons. Captain Woodson expects that the journey will occupy three days, and he will hold the boomers upon the border until noon of the 22d. Captain Hall, of C troop, Fifth Cavalry, will assist in guarding the Cimarron. The town is full of boomers, Cimarron. The town is full of boomers, and the white-covered wagons are to be seen everywhere. Their destination is Lisbon, the western land office. The land-

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 16.—Two hundred and forty-eight prairie schooners went into camp here to-day, and fully five hundred persons arrived by the three rail-roads centering at this place, making an estimated crowd of nearly if not quite ten thousand to be a simple of the same thousand temporary sojourners. State colonies are being organized in the camps, the Illinois colony now having 1,200 members, and Ohio and Missouri following in the order named, with from 800 members down to about 300. Permission was received here to about 300. Permission was received here to-day by United States Commissioner Bonsell, from the department, for all perbonsell, from the department, for all persons going by wagons to break camp on the morning of the 18th, and take up their line of march through the Cherokee strip to the the north line of the lands to be opened to settlement. United States Marshal Needles, of the Indian Territory, and the receivers and registers of the land offices at Guthrie and Lisbon, will arrive to-morrow morning and hold a conference in the Board of Trade rooms. The officers of the Santa Fe railroad issued a time schedule to-day which will go into effect on the morning of the 22d. At 9 o'clock A. M., the first passenger trains for that day will pull out for the south. It will be followed by other passenger trains every fifteen minutes until all settlers are provided for. These trains will be followed by several freight trains conveying camp equipage, stock, implements, household goods residence and store buildings ready to be fastened together after the style of King Solomon's temple. Three hundred cars are now loaded waiting for the word "go." Every assurance is given by the company that there will be no disappointments or delays to settlers. All is quiet along the whole line, and the commander of the troops here to-day said that he apprehended no trouble or strife among the peopele.

The reports of high water in the Okla-

The reports of high water in the Oklahoma country are greatly exaggerated. A party from Topeka arrived at Fort Reno today, and from a private telegram it is learned they had a very nice trip overland in carriages, traveling from the terminus of the Rock Island along the proposed

Lots for \$2 Apiece. DETROIT, Mich., April 16 .- George Partello, a ranchman of Kansas, whose family resides in Detroit, opened an office in a saloon in this city, yesterday, for the purpose of booming Oklahoma homesteads in the Indian Territory. Mr. Partello explains that the homesteader pays \$2 and fills out an application for his choice of the lots on the plot. This appli-cation Mr. Partello signs, and upon its being presented at the Oklahoma office, the homesteader will receive a deed for the lot. Mr. Partello says there are scores of agents selling lots from the same plot, and in case the same lot is chosen by more than one party there will be trouble. Quite a number of lots have been sold here, and Mr. Partello expects to return with a large colony.

#### THE OKLAHOMA LANDS.

Testimony of a Man Who Has Lived in the Country the Past Four Years. Washington Special to Cincinnati Commercial Ga-

The letter from which the extracts printed below are made was written by Lieutenant John W. Carson, jr., Fifth United States Cavalry, who has been serving in Oklahoma with his regiment for the past four years. Lieutenant Carson is the officer who was recently sent out with a troop of cavalry and a number of Indian scouts to expel the boomers from the Territory, and who behaved with so much discretion and kindness as to win the respect of the intruders, and with so much intelligence and firmness as to receive the commendation of he military authorities. This young officor has perhaps ridden over nearly every section of Oklahoma. Being familiar with its topography, climate and resources, and, being free from all prejudice, his observations are specially valuable and will be found interesting to those who are watching events in Oklahoma. Lieutenant Carson's letter is dated Fort Reno, April 9, to which point he had just returned from a scout along the Canadian river. The Lieutenant

"I fear that neither troops nor United States courts will prevent bloodshed in the

settlement of Oklahoma. The old boomers have raised a wind that promises to become a whirlwind, and anticipating that this cannot be controlled, are auxious about their chances for securing land. The country has been so tremendously boomed by certain men and newspapers, and people have thereby been so far misled by inac-curate statements, that comparately few have any idea of what Oklahoma really is -its extent, character of land, climate, or resources. Perhaps five-sixths of the peo-ple regard Oklahoma as a near approach to the Garden of Eden, where it is simply necessary to cast seed over the ground in necessary to cast seed over the ground in order to reap bountiful crops, and that they can sit under vines, and fig trees, so to speak, in the enjoyment of an agreeable and magnificent climate. A residence of twelves months in Okalahoma will completely dispel this illusion and destroy many carefully nursed hopes and wipe out many small fortunes, especially should the settlers experience one of our cold winters, followed by a long, dry, hot summer, such as we had in 1885 and hot summer, such as we had in 1885 and 1886. In January, 1886, the mercury sank to 12° below zero, and in July of the same year it rose to 110°. In the winter of 1885-6 we had a succession of blizzards, and after Jan. 1 the mercury remained well below the freezing point during the winter season. We had ice eight inches thick, and at one time snow two feet deep. The summer of 1886 was hot and dry, with very little rain. All the streams, except three or four, were dried up; the grass was cured before it was half grown, and the thermometer persistently hugged the centennial figures. The nights were cool, thus enabling us to bear the heat of the day. Scouting parties were in Oklahoma constantly, but none of them found any climate noticeably different from that at Reno. The winters following that of 1885-86 were less cold and more open. but the summers were very dry and hot, especially that of 1887. We had great difficulty in obtaining any vegetables from the company gardens, and managed to do so only by hard work and constant irrigation. The great outcry so long maintained about Oklahoma has been the means of attracting people from all parts of the country, and every day brings new arrivals to points along the border, all of whom are mpatiently awaiting the coming of April 22, the day fixed for opening the gates to this imagined land of promise. As the amount of land to be opened to settlement is limited—about 1,800,000 acres—the chances for getting any of it will vary inversely with the number of people who will want it. The old boomers fully real-ize this, and see the chances for securing a piece of good land daily lessening. Of the 1,800,000 acres included in the President's proclamation, not more than a million are what can be properly designated as good farm land. A knowledge of these facts is producing a state of alarm among the old boomers, and has made some of them desperate. They are forming, I hear, for mutual protection and to 'keep off outsiders.' This is what may lead to bloodshed, for there will very probably be men among the outsiders just as determined and just as well prepared to take care of themselves as the old agitators. To a certain extent there will be several claimants for the same quarter sections, and this will arise from a multitude of settlers coming in at the some time in a body. While some will endeavor to locate first, others will endeavor to file first at the land office. The same quarter section will thus be taken two or more times upon the same day. As the land laws do not recognize the fraction of a day, and as there appears to be no de-cision as to what constitutes, priority loca-

duced to a minimum. Always Buy Drinks for Montana Men.

tion or filing, litigation is certain and bloodshed is probable to follow. By the

immediate opening of the Territory, the probability of such trouble and confusion

would have been avoided, or at least re

office buildings are not yet commenced, but lumber is being hauled by wagon from here for the construction of them and the stage stations along the proposed line of the Rock Island."

Swift, and Swift proceeded to carve him. Delmore was slashed from the temple to the chin, and again from the back of the neck to the temple. He is weak from loss of blood, and has slight chances for recovery.

### O'BRIEN'S IMPRISONMENT.

Widely Divergent Statements as to His Treatment in Clonmel Prison. are diametrically opposite. Mr. O'Brien has declared that he fainted under the or-deal of resisting the enforcement of the Governor's order to clothe him in the uniform of the prison, while the Governor and the warders assert that no undue violence was used upon any occasion. Mr. O'Brien declares that he not only fainted once, but twice, and that the warders were obliged to give him water to revive him. The warders, on the other hand, deny this

The warders, on the other hand, deny this declaration in detail.

Evictors in a Dilemma. LONDON, April 16.-A singular and hitherto unheard-of state of affairs exists with regard to the status of the Olphert evictees. Notwithstanding the tremendous fight made by the police in the successful effort to throw these poor devils out upon the roadside and the presumed impossibility of their return without the consent of the landlord, every one of the evicted tenants has returned to his former home and resumed his defiance of the bailiffs and the constabulary. The police are doubtful about their authority to interfere with the self-reinstated tenants and consequently the latter are really ants, and consequently the latter are really more secure in possession of their holdings for the present, at least, than they were before they were evicted.

Horse-Dealer Emerson Acquitted. LONDON, April 16.-A verdict was given to-day in the case of Luke Emerson, of Bowling Green, Mo., who was charged with the murder of a man named Robinson, on Oxford street, in February last. Emerson was acquitted, and was discharged from custody. Emerson, who is a horse-dealer, came to England last winter to buy horses. He displayed a considerable sum of money in a public house here one night, and upon leaving the place was, he claims, set upon by two men, who attempted to rob him. He thereupon drew a revolver and fired two shots, killing Robinson, who was one of his assailants, and wounding the other. Emerson's plea was that he had simply acted in self-defense.

Hunting Evidence Against Boulanger.

Paris, April 16 .- The police have searched the residences of General Boulanger, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort, and have seized a number of papers. The government has ordered the prefects of the various depart ments to promote fetes similar to those which will be celebrated in Marseilles on May 5, the anniversary of the meeting of the States General in 1789. The pre-fects have been instructed not to allow public meetings likely to creat disorder. The order to the prefects states that they represent the central power; political action is centered in their hands, and other officials should second them.

Germany's Pious Emperor.

LONDON, April 16.-The repeatedly expressed desire of Emperor William to erect a church in Berlin has resulted in stimulating subscriptions among the residents of the German capital to the extent of justifying the managers of the fund in perfecting the plans for the erection of four churches. These will be christened, respectively, St. Mary's, Zion's, Emanuel's and Nazareth. A large proportion of the money subscribed has already been paid in, and the work of construction will begin at once.

Foreign Notes. Mr. Parnell has instituted a suit against

the London Times for libel, claiming £100. The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung says that Em-peror William has abandoned his proposed

visit to Constantinople. The Bishop of Newark, who is about to return to America, had a farewell audience

with the Pope yesterday. The Archbishop of Malines has received from the Vatican a communication announcing that he is to be raised to the car-

An Englishman named Harrison, a stu-dent of Baliol College, Oxford, has been arrested at Gweedore, Ireland, for supplying food to besieged tenants. He was hand-cuffed immediately upon being taken into

In consequence of the mediation of Sir Charles Russell, the tenants who were evicted from their homes on Colonel Van-deleur's estate have accepted his offer to reinstate them on payment of a year's rent, less 20 per cent., all arrears being canceled by such payment.

Marie Van Zandt, the American singer, gave a farewell performance in Berlin last night. She met with a most enthusiastic reception and was presented with ten splendid baskets of flowers. The audience was demonstrative in its applause, and Miss Van Zandt received numerous recalls.

Boiler Manufacturers Organize. PITTSBURG, April 16.-About a hundred boiler manufacturers, from all sections of the country, met at the Hotel Anderson, in this city, to-day, and organized the American Boiler Manufacturers' Union. The object of the new organization was set forth in a series of resolutions adopted, de-ploring the many disastrous explosions of the past, caused by material of an inferior quality; agreeing to refuse contracts in the future where the specifications did not call for material of a suitable quality; recommending the adoption of the system of in-spection provided for by the United States marine laws, and pledging themselves to use all honorable means to influence their representatives in Congress to procure the passage of such laws as will make it a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment, to manufacture or sell iron or steel requirements of military duty. Such conboilers of an inferior quality, and a similar offense, punishable in like manner, to manoffense, punishable in like manner, to manufacture boilers for any purpose of an inferior quality not specified after the passage of such laws. The following officers were elected: James Lappan, Pittsburg, president; Philip Rohan, St. Louis, first vice-president; A. T. Dothett, Pittsburg, secretary; Richard Hammond, Buffalo,

New Lisbon's Defaulting Treasurer.

NEW LISBON, O., April 16 .- New Lisbon's defaulting treasurer was arrested last night, and soon afterwards his son-in-law furnished bail in the sum of \$1,000. The shortage is growing worse. Lodge refuses to offer any explanation as to what has become of the missing money. Of the \$6,000 village funds, his bondsmen have secured property that may realize them \$3.500 or \$4,000. Of the \$2,500 township money, the bondsmen hold a mortgage for \$1,000 on property formerly mortgaged for \$1,400. Lodge also ran a private bank, and depositors are now showing up for various small sums held in trust.

### Charivari Party Fired On.

ADRIAN, Mo., April 16.—A crowd sur-rounded the house of F. Burlett, a farmer living five miles west of here, last night, for the purpose of giving him a third successive charivari, he having been married on Saturday. After the intruders had dis-regarded repeated warnings to leave the premises, they were fired upon by the occu-pants of the house. Jesse Christobar was fatally shot, and Ole Peebles and Ed Russell received severe wounds, but will recover. Frank Wright, father-in-law of Burlett, and his son John have been ar-

### A Revolution in the Oil Trade.

CHICAGO, April 16.—It was reported here to-day that the Standard Oil monopoly has just completed one of the biggest deals on record. For two years the company has been quietly securing property in Ohio, and has now \$7,000,000 invested there. The Standard will abandon the Pennsylvania oil fields for the original field vania oil fields for those of Ohio. The consummation of the scheme means the revolution of the oil business.

CONSTRUING PENSION LAWS

Assistant Secretary Bussey Renders Decisions in Three Important Cases.

Clear Line Finally Drawn on the Much-Discussed Question as to Pensionable Injuries Received in the Line of Duty.

Hon. W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, Appointed Solicitor of the Treasury Department,

And Gen. James A. Sexton Named for Postmaster at Chicago-President's Policy as to Removals from Office-Washington Notes.

#### PENSION RULINGS.

Three Decisions Defining the Meaning of the

Term "Line of Duty." WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day rendered three pension decisions in which is involved the important question of when may and when may not a soldier be considered in the line of duty. The first case is that of W. H. Brokenshaw, late of Company H, Twentyninth Michigan Volunteers, who applied for an invalid pension. The basis of his claim was an injury to the left side incurred in the service at Jackson, Mich., about March 25, 1865, said injury having been "caused by three soldiers jumping on claimant while he was climbing into his bunk, crushing the ribs of the left side just below the heart." The claim was rejected by Commissioner Black upon the ground that "claimant was not injured in the line of duty." Assistant Secretary Bussey, in his decision to-day, overrules the former decision and directs that Brokenshaw's name be placed upon the pension rolls, rating his disability in accordance with law. He says: "In the original Ammerman decision, recently reversed, as in the preceding case of Harrington, the department declined to recognize the doctrine of contributory negligence as an element in the line of duty, and failed, therefore, to notice either the guiltiness or the innocence the injured party. It is an immemorial and true doctrine of the common law that the plaintiff has no remedy. if his negligence, in any degree, con-tributed to the accident of which he com-plains, and whereby he suffered injury; but the converse of this doctrine is equally true, viz.: that, if the negligence of the other party was the sole proximate cause of the injury, then the injured party may recover. As now correctly held by the department, Ammerman was in his proper place, ready to perform such duty as he might be called upon to do,' and was guiltless of any called upon to do,' and was guiltless of any act contributory to it, inasmuch as 'the injury alleged as the ground of pension happened to him without any fault or neglect on his part,' and, hence, he was entitled to a remedy for the result. That which, in this particular, was true of Ammerman seems to have been true, with increased empasis, of Brokenshaw, the claimant in the pending motion. Brokenshaw was clearly in the line of duty—not passive, only, but active duty, inasmuch as he was in the act active duty, inasmuch as he was in the act of 'climbing into his bunk,' the place of customary rest, which it was his duty to use. and which was provided for him by the regulations of the service when he received the alleged injury;

the said injury, though not a necessary result, was, as to claimant, an unavoidable incident of the service, it having been caused, without provocation on his part, by 'three soldiers, names unknown, jumping on him while he was climbing into his bunk.' He was thus in no degree a contributor to his own injury, but was merely the helpless recipient of an irresistible assault. His title to remedy is plain, but it does not lie against his assailants. It lies in the system of pension provided for disabilities incurred in the service and line of duty. He was in 'his proper place, ready to perform such duty as he might be called upon to to,' and the injury alleged as the ground of pension happened to him 'without any fault or neglect on his part.' The doctrine which the department now avows is a fundamental rule of justice, and the application of it to the claimant in this, as in all similar cases, seems to be required by the true spirit and intent of the pension sys-Another case is that of C. H. Sedwick, late midshipman United States steamer Santee, and United States steamer Consti-

tution. Claimant in this case was injured by a kick from a comrade on board ship. He was, at the time, to use his own language, "twitting and teasing" his comrade, who, becoming incensed thereat, administered to him the kick from which his disability resulted. The Assistant Secretary in this case, sustains a former decision rejecting the application, and adds: "Here it is apparent that the claimant not only contributed directly to produce the cause of his injury, but that he was engaged at the time in a manner that was manifestly in violation of the rules and regulations of the service and subversive of discipline and good order, and the injury resulting from such conduct on his part was unquestionably not incurred in line of duty."

The third case is that of Elizabeth Hull, widow of Wm. Hull, a soldier who died in a military prison at Nashvitle, Tenn., of inflammation of the pleura contracted in the prison. The soldier, it appears from the evidence, was arrested and confined in the prison for being absent from his company and regiment without permission. In this case, Mr. Bussey said: "To entitle a widow to a pension, the wound, the injury, or the disease which caused the husband's requirements of military duty. Such connection between the fatal disease and the service did not exist in this case." The former decision is adhered to.

### YESTERDAY'S APPOINTMENTS.

W. P. Hepburn for Solicitor of the Treasury -J. A. Sexton for Postmaster at Chicago. Washington, April 16 .- The President made the following appointments to-day: Wm. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, to be solicitor

of the Treasury. William H. Whiteman, of New Mexico, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

James A. Sexton, postmaster at Chicago. Gen. Wm. P. Hepburn, who was to-day appointed solicitor of the Treasury, represented the Eight district of Iowa in Congress for several terms. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1833, and began the study of law in 1853. In 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Marshall county, Iowa, and was subsequently elected chief clerk of the Iowa House of Representatives. He served in the Union army during the war and at one time commanded the Second Brigade, cavalry division, Sixteenth Army Corps. He always been an earnest Republican, and was recommended for the solicitorship by the leading men of his party in the State. Mr. Hepburn did not wait long after his appointment was an-nounced before he qualified as Solicitor of the Treasury. Colonel Hepburn was noti-fied as soon as his appointment was made, and he called at the White House to thank the President. He then proceeded to the the President. He then proceeded to the Department of Justices, where the oath was administered, after which he was taken to the Treasury Department, by the appointment clerk of the Department of Justice, and introduced to the superintendents in his own office. Colonel Hepburn will undoubtedly make a first-class official, and he will find that the office is no sinecure, as there are several thousand cases to be